Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1801. [No. 240.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY, *at* 10 *o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,*

3d and 4th proof Jamaica rum in hhds and bls.
Continental Rum in bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Soap in boxes,
Segars in boxes,
A quantity of Nails in casks,
A few crates of Queens Ware,
2 sets China, Furniture, &c.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are

Irish and Dowlass Linens,
Cloths and Carpetings,
Ginghams and Dimities,
Calicoes, striped Nankeens,
A variety of purple and other Shawls,
White Jeans,
Muslin Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Tambour'd, book and lappet Muslins,
Millinetts, red Hums, Fans,
Curb and snaffle Bridles,
And a variety of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 31. Vendue Master.

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY next, at 10 *o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,*

Rum in hhds and bls.
Port Wine in casks,
Claret in bottles,
Sugar in bls.
Poland Starch in casks,
Coffee in bags,
Household Furniture, &c.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

–Consisting of–

Ticklenburgs, Irish linens, jaconet, tambour'd, book and lappet muslins, tambour'd shawls, Barcelona handkerchiefs, silk hose, cambrics, calicoes, chintzes, cravats, nankeens,

A variety of India Goods, &c.

HENRY and THOS. MOORE,
Sep. 16. Auctioneers.

☞ *Notice.*

The Levy Court, or Commissioners of Taxes for the County of Alexandria, are desirous of contracting with a proper person to collect the county assessment for the present year. The amount of tax and terms of collection will be made known by application at my office, where proposals will be received until Thursday next, when the justices will meet for the purpose of making the appointment.

G. DENEALE, Clk.
Sept. 12. d4t

SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store on Union between Prince and Duke streets,

N. England Rum in bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Coffee in bags and bls.
Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,
Hyson, souchong and bohea tea by the chest,
Castile and white soap in boxes,
45 boxes segars of an excellent quality,
Fine salt,
Mackarel by the barrel,
Cod fish by the box,
Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each.

Also,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,
Mens' strong do. by the doz.
Ravens duck by the piece or bale,
A few bales of gurnals and salgochys, and are in daily expectation of an additional supply.

Sept. 14. d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his *FALL ASSORTMENT,* and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12. d

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship Reserve from London,

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold on reasonable terms by the piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of German linens,
Hardware from Birmingham,
Earthen ware in crates,
Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.
Coffee in bags.

Sept. 14. d

FALL GOODS.

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Reserve from London, and Orion from Liverpool,

An extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods,

which they offer for sale by the package or piece on the usual terms.—The following form a part of said assortment, viz.

Nails, shot, pewter, figblue, German steel, FF and battle gunpowder, 26 bales best twisted sacking, Brussels and Scotch carpeting and carpets, stair case carpeting, &c. &c.

Sept. 12. d

Ephraim Gilman,

TRUNK-MAKER,

VERY respectfully informs the public, that he carries on the TRUNK-MAKING BUSINESS, *at the Shop, in Royal-street, next door to messrs.* BROWN & LONG'S *Hat-Manufactory, where he keeps constantly for sale, a great variety of*

TRUNKS;

which he is determined to sell at a price that will merit the custom of those who will please to call on him.

N. B. Trunks repaired on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

Alexandria, Sept. 15. eo4t

50 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's pasture, (near the seat of the late Mr. Madin, and about 4 miles from this town) on Thursday night, the 10*th instant, two GELDINGS, one of them a bright bay, about* 15 *hands high, has a hanging main and switch tail, a star and small blaze or snip down to or near his nose, branded on one of his thighs, but which is not recollected, thus,* O. *; he trots well and very easy in a slow travelling gait, and was shod before.*

The other a bright sorrel, about 14 *hands high, a short made horse, has a hanging main and switch tail, a white spot upon his back, occasioned by the saddle, trots hard, and drags his hind feet, by which they are much worn, holds his head high when mounted, has had the glanders for some time, but is almost well; he was shod before, but had lost one of his shoes.*

Whoever delivers the said horses to the subscriber, shall receive 20 *dollars reward, or* 10 *dollars for either of them. If the Horses were stolen, which is more than probable, the person stopping and securing the thief, so that he may be convicted, shall receive a reward of* 30 *dollars upon his being convicted for stealing the aforesaid horses, or either of them.*

PHILIP R. FENDALL.
Alexandria, 12th Sept. 1801. d

FALL GOODS.

Jacob Hoffman

Is now opening (in the store formerly occupied by Thompson and Veitch)

Part of his Fall Assortment,

received by the Reserve from London, and is in daily expectation of receiving the remainder by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

Sept. 17. d

FOR SALE,

The fast sailing AMERICAN SHIP *RESERVE,* not two years old, now lying at Ramsay's wharf, burthen 174 tons, or 1300 barrels. Apply to

BENNETT and WATTS.

Sept. 12. d

Late Publications,

FOR SALE BY

J. V. THOMAS.

TRAVELS,

IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

From the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco, from the year 1781 to 1797, thro' Caffraria, the kingdoms of Maraman, Angola, Massi, &c. &c. likewise across the great Desart of Sahara, and the northern parts of Barbary.

[*Translated from the German of Christian Frederic Damberger.*]

MORDAUNT,

Sketches of Life, Characters and Manners, in various countries, including the Memoirs of a French Lady of Quality.

[*By Dr. Moore, author of Zeluca, Edward, &c.*]

In a few days will be published,

THE BLACK VALLEY,

A Novel from the German.

Alex. Sept. 12. eo

JUST RECEIVED,

At the old Fruit Store,

Lower end of Prince street,

A quantity of fresh Limes,
Some excellent Cheese,
Bacon and Pork, and
A general assortment of Groceries.

THOMAS SIMMS.

June 3. d

COLUMBIA ACADEMY,

King-Street, between Pit and Royal Sreets,

ALEXANDRIA.

Young Gentlemen are taught English, French, Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, with other branches of an useul and ornamental education, by the Rev. James Chambers, A. M. many years master of a Boarding School in England.

TERMS.

	Dols.	Cts.
Education, Board, Lodging, Washing and Stationary, per quarter,	50	
Day Scholars, for Latin, French, &c.	7	50
Do. do. for English, French, &c.	6	
Do. do. for English, Arithmetic, &c.	4	

N. B. Proper assistants are constantly employed. Young ladies are taught in separate classes, English, French, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, in separate apartments. Great care will be taken to instruct the more advanced youth in the elements of composition, particularly Epistolary Writing, and the rules to be observed in Public Speaking.

August 1. d

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch, at this office.

REPERTORY OF ARTS, &c.

No. IV.

Method of discovering whether wine has been adulterated with any metals prejudicial to the health. By M. HANHEMANN. *From* Bibliotheque Physico-economique.

THE property which liver of sulphur (alkaline sulphures) and hadatic air (sulphured hydrogen) possess of precipitating lead in a black form, has been long ago made public; and this property has been employed to determine the quality of wines by means of the *liquor probatorius Wirtembergensis,* or Wirtemberg proving liquor.

But, in trying wines supposed to have been adulterated, this proof does more hurt than service, because it precipitates iron of the same colour as the pernicious lead. Many wine-merchants therefore of the greatest respectability, rendered by these means suspected, have been ruined.

There was wanting then a re-agent, which should discover in wine those metals only which are prejudical to the health of man.

The following liquor precipitates lead and copper in a black form, and arsenic of an orange colour, &c. but does not precipitate iron. The last, which is not noxious, and rather salutary to the constitution frequently gets into wines by accident.

Method of preparing the Proving Liquor.

Mix equal parts of oyster shells and crude sulphur in a fine powder, and put the mixture into a crucible. Heat it in a wind furnace, and increase the fire suddenly, so as to bring the crucible to a white heat, for the space of fifteen minutes. Pulverise the mass when it is cool, and preserve it in a bottle closely stopped.

To prepare the liquor, put 120 grains of this powder and 120 grains of cream of tartar, (acidulous tartarite of pot-ash) into a strong bottle; fill the bottle with common water, which boil for an hour, and then let it cool; close the bottle immediately, and shake it for some time: after it has remained at rest to settle, decant the pure liquor, and pour it into small phials capable of holding about an ounce each, first putting into each of them 20 drops of muriatic acid. They must be stopped very closely with a piece of wax, in which there is a small mixture of turpentine.

One part of this liquor mixed with three parts of suspected wine, will discover by a very sensible black precipitate, the least traces of lead, copper, &c. but will produce no effect upon iron, if it contains any of that metal. When the precipitate has fallen down, it may still be discovered whether the wine contains iron by saturating the decanted liquor with a little salt of tartar (tartareous acidulum of pot-ash,) by which the liquor will immediately become black.

Pure wines remain clear and bright after this liquor has been added to them.

From Thomas's Massachusettes Spy.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

ROYALISTS give as one reason for their preference of hereditary to elective government, that the strong interest made by the great competitors for the office of chief magistrate, in electors, is apt to kindle the flames of civil war. But if we recur to history, the proof seems to be against them. The antient Grecks and Romans spilled but little blood in their elections. But history is full of royal murders of fathers, brothers and nephews, and of civil wars, in which the people have been led out and set to fighting like dogs of no importance to them, a question which of two persons should be their master, neither of whom had been, on account of any merits, the object of their choice; but both claiming a right to govern.

In the long wars in England to settle the disputed title to the throne between the houses of York and Lancaster, more

than 100,000 people perished in the field and on the scaffold. In America John Adams was chosen by a majority of only one, and held the office of chief magistrate during the whole time for which he was elected. Thomas Jefferson is now elected by a majority of three, and, should he live will no doubt hold the same office as long. We quarrel indeed, and we call names worse than *white rose and red*; but we forbear blows—we shed no blood, but our ink flows in torrents—we lop off no heads on the scaffold, but we place each other's reputations on the rack of fortune.

It is curious to observe how religious we grow. Persons, who a few years ago seemed to have no alarms on this head, now shew themselves awakened, not indeed to a sense of their own danger so much, as to the danger of their fellow creatures, and the holy cause. Our pious forefathers must rejoice could they look out of their graves and see with what strictness we watch over each other's words and actions. How heartily we detest each other for the shameful vice of lying.

There are those in the United States, who seriously believe that the coalition of kings & of noblemen against the French revolution is verily the cause of good order and government. To others, it seems plain, that these kings and nobles entertained better opinions concerning republican goveroments, than they were willing to allow; and feared lest mankind should contrive somehow to live without them.—Many can look on the present harmony that exists between those late mortal enemies, the Catholic and the Protestant Episcopal Church, as a union in the good cause of religion in time of danger from infidels without. Others there are, who very uncharitably suppose that the high priests were much more concerned about the loss of that fat living which they gain by the altar.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

REVIEW
OF EUROPEAN EVENTS.

Written by an American abroad.

[In our paper of July 7, we published a continuation of this Review, to April 25; that for the remainder of the month has not been received; as soon as it reaches us, we shall perfect this chain of events by its publication.]

MAY 1. THE French squadron under Gantheaume, which, for the third time sailed from Toulon the 26th of April, arrived this day at Leghorn. Before sailing Gantheaume manned his ships by *impressing* all the seamen he could find in Toulon, *foreigners* as well as Frenchmen. This circumstance suggests two remarks. He must have been reduced to the severest extremity for want of men, to have recourse to such an expedient. The degree of respect shewn to the rights of foreign nations, even by the present French government, is indicated by it. As to their own citizens, they have never ceased, amidst all their convulsive spasms in recovering their long lost liberty, to practice the system of forcible levies for the public service, by land or by water. As little will any man, the centre of whose optics is more than two inches beyond his nose, expect, that, after the establishment of that precious liberty, for which they took to their convulsive spasms, they will cease a practice, without which the great nation cannot continue her career of victories; but what security the commerce or the sailors of other nations are to expect in her ports, is apparent from this example.

On board of this squadron are a number of troops; and at Leghorn they are fitting up transport ships to proceed with them.—The French have taken possession of Porto Longone, in the island of Elba, ceded to them by the treaties of peace with Austria and Naples. They have likewise occupied Otrento, and various other Neapolitan ports upon the Adriatic. There seems no doubt but that they meditate an expedition from them, either to reinforce their army in Egypt, or against some part of the Turkish empire in Europe. The expedition to take possession of the island of Elba, was delayed for some days, by the refusal of the 60th half brigade to march. What the cause of this mutiny was, does not appear. Gen. Murat says, that they were seduced by the hired agents of the English---but that, as they had repented, he had seen their tears and forgiven them. The French have taken possession, and joined to the Cisalpine Republic all the territory on the right bank of the Adige, ceded by the Emperor in the treaty of Luneville. But the Cisalpine, Ligurian, and Helvetic Republics, are all waiting the opinion of the French First Consul, to fix their constitutions. He is constitution-monger-general for them all; though he finds it very tedious to read all the plans they send him; insomuch, that he lately told a Ligurian deputy, who had delivered him one of those social compacts to examine, that he was quite sick of such business, and did not think much of it. That they might do as they pleased, but he thought their plan was too much like that of France; and it was evident Genoa could not require *so strong* an Executive as France. They are still at the work of constitution-patching in the Batavian republic too; and there too they have received a seasonable hint *to reduce the numbers of their legislature, and not to strengthen their executive.* It is easy to see that these principles are calculated to promote the interests of the great nation, if not the happiness of the Batavian people.

In Piedmont, the languishing ardour of the people, to be judged worthy of participating in the destinies of the great nation, was this day a little damped by an admonition to the Prefects, from the Administrator-General Jourdan, telling them that the administration was only *provisional*, and they must avoid every measure which might give it an appearance of being definitive; that the new administration in Piedmont was, to be sure, pretty much like that of France, but Piedmont was not yet *united* with the French Republic, and they must not anticipate in this respect *the views of the French government*:—They must, therefore, proclaim their acts, not in the name of the French Republic, but in that of the Provisional administration of Piedmont:—Nor must they wear the dress of French public characters, without a previous permission from France. Imagine what must be the disappointment of the poor Piedmontese, upon finding themselves flattered up with a hope of being favoured with all the blessings of an incorporation, and then thus fubbed off with a mere *alliance de facto*.

[*To be continued.*]

FROM THE FARMER'S MUSEUM.

FROM THE DESK OF BERI HESDIN.

Forc'd pity meets us with a cold respect,
Unkind as scorn, ungenerous as neglect.

SAVAGE.

THE refined author of this sentiment had seen the pointing finger of scorn; and realized that friendship dwelleth not in the house of want. When he had no fatted calf to kill, or red wine to sparkle in the cup, his quondam friends passed by, on the other side of his habitation, and, with a slight nod, bid him do well and prosper.

Retired from the bustling scenes of life, behold the once blooming, active and cheerful Alberto, wandering with down cast eye, through the wild recesses of the village. His cheek is pale, and often wet with tears—but his tears fall not before men—they are the companions of silent meditation and fall at the remembrance of—

What is friendship?—a name;
A charm that lulls to sleep;
A shade that follows wealth, or fame—
But leaves the wretch to weep.

Yes unhappy wanderer, thy soul is more pained at the deceptions of the world, than at bearing the miseries incident to poverty. But the man of high life will never estimate thy sensibility: the man of business will never make a draft on thy virtue; and what does the parasite care for his proffered friendship? It was made the day of thy prosperity; when thy purse was full, and thy hand liberal. Every smirk bow and flattering observation, were no better than the tricks of a gamester; and were aimed at thy trble and purse. Now misfortune had slain the ewe lamb, and charity eaten by thy barrel of meal—he gives thee the cold hand of formality; and with hypocritical whining, bemoans thy adversity. Where is the cheerful countenance and generous feast, which waited the rattling of thy chariot wheels? gone off with their sound; leaving only a plain "how d'ye do?" and common fare. This, my friends, is too often the conclusion of fashionable friendship.

Those only who have experienced the fickleness of fortune, can rightly conceive the poignant effects of such mean and degrading conduct. Few, however, journey this vale of tears, without experiencing the cold respect of formal pity; and from beings too, whose names are written on the highest pillar in the market, and resounded in the drawing room in connection with tender feelings and generous hearts.

There is no man, who feels the dignity of human nature, and has an eye to futurity, but would rather pass by the pouting lips of scorn, than shake the cold hand of formal friendship. To the person of rational sensibility few occurrences are more mortifying, than to receive mere civility from those, with whom he has been on terms of unreserved intimacy; between whom was a continual interchange of kind offices, and which an alteration of pecuniary circumstances alone had destroyed. Ill as refined and sensible beings can brook adversity, from false notions of wealth; yet, when the day of calamity comes, they find their feelings more wounded by that forced pity and cold respect, which too often await the unfortunate, than by all the real evils of poverty. The loss of estate they expected would retrench their living, and exclude them from many pleasures and enjoyments; but they never entertained a distant idea, that poverty itself could separate them from that warm respect and kind attention, which their summer friends most lavishly bestowed. What adds double mortification to their want and desertion, is the gloomy reflection, that fortune instead of merit, was the parent of courteousness and friendship.

Ask any unfortunate merchant, or gentleman with holes in his coat's elbows—'of what stuff is friendship?' and he will tell you, it is like Shakespeare's dream, of air, a light and unsubstantial form. Yet those, who walk the gay round of fashion, and form the circle of boasted refinement, assume this specious veil, 'which mocks calamity, and derides misfortune;' to gain them eclat among the superficial observers of men and manners. It is the vile garb of hypocrisy, worn to hide the defects of the heart, and gain the *tonish* appellation of *sensibility*. Yes, such is the depravity of the human heart, that we strive more to gain a good name, than to deserve it: we had rather give a pound of advice, than an ounce of silver.

BERI HESDIN.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.
KING'S BENCH—GUILDHALL.

Darby and Nicolls v. *Cowdery.*

The subject of this contention was a *warm* one; it was an action brought by the plaintiffs, who resided at Bath, and were patentees of what they called a new invented mode of making portable ovens, against the defendant, also of that city, to recover damages for having infringed on their patent.

Mr. Erskine opened the cause by extolling the merit of that marvellous invention, which, had it gone a step farther, and baked the bread without fire, would certainly have reached the very *acme* of perfection. True it was that nothing under the sun could be said to be entirely new—the powers of mechanism, the properties of the elements, the application of them, either to assist human labor, or promote the comforts and conveniences of life, had been fully understood for centuries---it was therefore only by the adoption and combination of those powers and properties different from their previous application, that an ingenious artist could claim to have exclusive right of making and vending the object of his discovery for his own profit, secured to him by a patent. Of such a nature was the invention in question; it was framed on a construction so portable, that a man contemplating a long journey might whip the oven under his arm, metamorphose himself into a walking baker's shop, and, whether traversing the immense ocean, or the wide extended desart, could, without the aid of magic, at any time command the appearance of a well baked quartern loaf—it was an article in itself not only elegant, but classical—it was framed upon a tripod similar to the footstool of Jove, or the seat of the Sybilline Oracle!—its peculiar construction was such, that the circumambient air corrected the ardor of the promethean element, and produced a species of bread of a flavor so divine, that it resembled ambrosia or manna! The Defendant, jealous of the merit of so extraordinary an invention, had pirated it, and thereby defrauded the plaintiffs of those immense profits which they had a reasonable right to have expected from the liberality and gratitude of the public!

The first witness produced was the wonderful oven itself; it did not bear any external or internal evidence of those mighty properties ascribed to it!

The Attorney General, cross-examined it, and pretty clearly shewed that it was not the first of its family, but a collateral ramification of one which had for years been well known in every county of England, but particularly in the North.

Lord Kenyon thought that the philosophical principles of this self-baking oven were equally inherent in the constitution of a chafing dish!

The celestial tripod proved to be nothing more or less than a three legged trivet, common in every hut in the kingdom! and, as to the oven, it appeared that a grate and fire were necessary to be placed under it: two things certainly not of the most convenient portability.

The Learned Counsel, nothing dismayed by the sorry exhibition of his first witness, proceeded to call those who were enabled to give oral testimony of the excellencies of the miraculous oven.

The witness described it in terms no less glowing than those adopted by the learned advocate. From their account it would have appeared that the inventor was entitled to little less celebrity than the inventor of the steam engine. The specification was also produced, and in the most high-flown and lexiphantic language described the oven as equally adapted for use by sea or by land, above ground, or under ground, on oceans, or on rivers, in gulphs, or in bays, on mountains, or in vallies, in forests, or in groves, in uplands, and in low-lands, hills, or dales, &c. and so on in a style of hyperbole, exceeding the most flowery and metaphorical description of any of our most florid modern auctioneers.

Unfortunately for the invention, and for the witness, and those on whose part they gave their testimony, the attorney-general having patiently listened for some time, produced an old magazine, of the year 1761, from which it appeared the terms of the specification had been copied verbatim! He convinced the jury that the principle of the supposed invention was as well known as the article which it baked.

Lord Kenyon observed, that the action was truly ridiculous; and

Mr. Erskine, when he found himself too hard pushed to contest the point any longer, seemed, with the greatest good humour, tacitly to confess, that in the country, on which he reflects no less honor than he derives from it, this sort of oven had from time immemorial, been used to bake the oaten cakes which have nurtured the infant stomachs of some of the greatest geniuses Great-Britain can boast!

Mr. Garrow, who was one of the counsel with the attorney-general, remarked, that patents were now-adays granted for the most childish and absurd inventions. It was but the preceding evening he had called upon his learned friend, and had found him deeply engaged in persuading a man as foolish as the present plaintiff, not to apply for a patent for a new-invented implement of domestic utility, viz. a chamber pot, as good as ever was made of wood.—Plaintiffs non-suited.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

EXTRACT *from a (manuscript) dissertaion upon the consequences of the present European War.*

"THE progress of civil society must be parallel with the progress of the human mind, and all attempts for its more rapid advancement are vain. The sudden growth of a plant, either precludes fruitfulness, or renders the fruit rank and unwholesome. Thus a state of freedom, that is to be permanently advantageous, results not from any sudden change of revolution in the affairs of nations, but from a long and steady progress, in improvement. It is indeed a plant of slow and tender growth. The truth is, force and persuasion are the two great and only engines of government. Of these, the former alone, can control the beast and unenlightened man.

To the existence of a government of persuasion, or a free government, two qualifications in the subject are necessary, the first, knowledge to discern, and the second, virtue to perform, his duty. Where either of these is wanting, it is plain, that the citizen is beyond the reach of persuasion, and that all those duties, the performance of which is indispensible to the existence of civil society, will either not be enforced or not understood. Hence a free people must be both virtuous and enlightened. Human nature, with them, must have received its highest polish. This is the true reason why statesmen have ever

found it so arduous a task to give permanent efficacy to a free government. Few nations are or have been thus virtuous and enlightened, and of these, still fewer, however disagreeable the reflection, are, at present, found, on the eastern continent. Hence the enjoyment of a free government, such as is contemplated by these projectors, is, to most of the European nations, forbidden fruit, and *in the day* that they presume to taste thereof, *they must surely die.* They must sink from the state of happiness, which they previously possessed, into all the horrors of anarchy and bloodshed. Some favourite leader, will, at length, take advantage of their weakness and misery, rivet their chains and mount the throne. This, if not the uniform, is the common progress of such a revolution, and from time immemorial, has been "the sad burthen" of history. The facts, in France, so far as they have been exhibited, exactly correspond with this account. From the day when the parchment was ushered forth, the French have been in a state of *sin and misery*, and are now, under the galling *yoke of bondage.*"

KINGSTON, August 17.

Arrived, schooner John, Saunders, Wilmington, N. C. last St. Croix.

Sailed, ship Princess Augusta, Careuth, London; brig Jupiter, Gartrae, N. York; schr. Christian, Miller, New-York; sloop Eliza, Bell, Baltimore.

Yesterday morning, about half past five o'clock, a very smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this town and vicinity; is was likewise felt very severely in Spanish town—and is computed to have lasted about 20 seconds.

August 18.

Sailed, brig Constellation, Fuller, Baltimore.

August 19.

Sailed, ship William Pennock, Elliot, Norfolk.

His Majesty's ship Retribution, arrived yesterday from a cruize; a gun having burst on board her while firing at a schooner in English bay, in St. Domingo, which was lying under the protection of a battery, two men were killed and forty wounded; eighteen have since died, and little hopes are entertained of the recovery of the remainder. The deck on the larboard side is considerably damaged from the accident. Two men were also killed in the boats belonging to the frigate, by the shot from the guns of the battery which protected the schooner.

August 20.

Late on Tuesday evening, arrived at Fort-Royal, his majesty's ship Bonetta, captain Vansittart. It is with extreme concern we must communicate, that she brings an account of the loss of six sail of the last homeward bound fleet, and of the Lowestoffe frigate, which happened on the night of the 10th instant, on the greater and smaller islands of Heneaga. From the most diligent enquiry we have been able to make, we are enabled to state, that the fleet when off the north-east end of the island, consisted of 96 sail, and that on the morning of the day on which this melancholy event took place, viz. 14 days after leaving port Antonio, were pretty well collected, in the evening they were very much scattered, and the commodore considerable a-head; the ships then crouded all sail to come up with his vessel, and when very close upon her, the noise of the breakers which surround these islands were heard, and in a few minates the Lowestoffe frigate, with the Jason, captain Wat; Fanny, captain Melville; Swansea, captain Warden; Bushy Park, captain Brown, and Bullock, captain Kelly, run ashore, and are totally lost. The money which was on board the Lowestoffe is saved, but the purser and five men who were in a boat engaged in that service unfortunately perished. B. Waterhouse and George Bogle, esquires, who were passengers on board the Lowestoffe, and about 400 seamen belonging to the different vessels arrived in the Bonetta. The Acasta proceeded to England with all the ships that could be collected together, which amounted to 18 sail.

Besides the list given above, there is an account of two vessels which ran ashore on Little Heneaga, one of them unknown, supposed to have gone down, the other confidently reported to be the Milford, captain Robley.

By information received by the Florida Packet, only 60 hours from Cape-Francois, we learn that an American vessel arrived there, gave an account of 11 sail being ashore on the Heneaga, and that when she passed the lesser island, one vessel with English colours flying, union down, was at anchor in deep water near to another perfectly aground; she had cut away her masts.

Upwards of 60 sail of American vessels were lying at the Cape when captain Wenham sailed.

Some days previous to the melancholy accident befalling this fleet, the Egyptian passed through it with the loss of her main-top-mast, and from being very leaky, was obliged to put into a bay or creek, on the leeward coast of Heneagas, to caulk her bends.

SALEM, Sept. 8.

Sunday night arrived at Marblehead, the armed schooner Raven, captain Ambrose Martin, from Leghorn and Gibraltar.

Sailed from Leghorn June 20th, in company with four other Americans, one of which was the Happy Couple, arrived at New-York.

On their passage down, saw a ship, and fired a gun for her to bring too, which she refused to do, and another ship heaving in sight at the same time, they were apprehensive they were Tripolitan corsairs; a shot was then fired into her, which unfortunately killed one man, and wounded three others; she proved to be an imperial ship.

July 8, spoke the Essex frigate, a Salem vessel in company, whose name they could not learn.

The fleet sailed from Gibraltar the 18th July, where they left the Tripolitan corsairs, the ship Jason of Boston, and several southern vessels; there was no probability of the Tripolitans sailing while the Philadelphia frigate kept her station off the harbor.

June 16, spoke schooner Charles, Davis, from Gloucester, bound for Barbadoes.

The armed schr. Raven, capt. Ambrose Martin (mentioned above) arrived at Marblehead on Sunday night. Captain M, says, the circumstance of two Spanish ships being blown up, was thus related at Gibraltar:

The battle being in the night, an English ship running in between two Spanish ships gave each a broadside, and unseen by the Spaniards amidst the smoke and darkness, dropped astern, leaving her foes to deliver their broadsides to each other; which they did, and continued the combat with fury, till one of them caught fire, and the flames communicated to the other while her boats were humanely employed in the relief of her supposed enemy: both at length blew up, and none were saved but what had got into the boats. These ships had on board an extra number of hands, destined for other ships at Toulon.

Besides the loss of the Hannibal by the English in the battle at Algesiras, the admiral's ship was dismasted; but was completely refitted in two days after her arrival at Gibraltar, and did her duty again in the subsequent action. A number of boats also, which were sent from Gibraltar to assist the Hannibal after she grounded (not knowing she was taken possession of by the enemy) fell into the hands of the French.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.

Arrived, the Bremen ship Thomas Jefferson, capt. Wachtschall, 77 days from Bremen. Left there, the ship Alexander Hamilton, captain Masticks, of Baltimore. On the 14th August, in long. 52, spoke the schooner Betsey, captain Smith, from Salem, bound to Fayal, out 19 days, and ship Argus, of New-York, bound to Bourdeaux. Sept. 1, spoke the ship Little Mary, capt. Waite, of Philadelphia, bound to Amsterdam, out 4 days.

Also arrived, sch'r Milford, capt. Penrice, 22 days from St. Jago. Brings nothing later than the Maria, that arrived on Friday last.

The sch'r Speculator, captain Edwards, of Baltimore, touched there on the 18th of August.

Was boarded by three English frigates, and a French privateer, and treated politely by the whole of them.

September 15.

Arrived, brig Smixlax, captain Nicolls, 70 days from London. July 12th, left in the Downs, brig Abigail, captain Bell, from Portsmouth, N. H. Off Dover, spoke the sch'r. Equality, from Boston, bound to Amsterdam, out 34 days. Off the Isle of Wight, on the 17th, spoke the ship Carlisle, capt. Gibson, from Baltimore, bound to Amsterdam, out 31 days. Aug. 16th, in lat. 40, long. 55, 30, spoke the brig Maria, capt. Waters, from Boston, bound to Leghorn, out eight days, and schr. Dolphin, capt. Cook, from Boston, bound to South-America, out 10 days. 28th, lat. 36, 20, long. 61, 30, spoke sch'r Maria, Bray, from New-York bound to Goree, out 5 days. Sept. 5, in lat. 33, 47, long. 70, 30, spoke the schooner Erus, capt. Wainwright, from Trinidad bound to New-York, out 16 days. 7th, lat. 34, long. 72, 20, spoke the schooner Resolution, capt. Tate, from St. Croix bound to Portland, out 16 days.

Sch'r Porpoise, capt. Sanger, 15 days from Trinidad.

The schooner Lucinda, capt. Reeves, sailed for Baltimore ten days before her.

Left there, the sch'r Speculator, capt. Edwards, of Baltimore.

Arrived this morning, schooner Benson, captain Bride, 17 days from Point-Petre. Capt. B. neither recollects any vessels left there, nor spoke any on the passage.

The brig Sally, from London, and sch. Edward, capt. Swain, and several other vessels, names unknown, are in the bay.

NORFOLK, Sept. 12.

Arrived yesterday, brig Josiah Parker, capt. Griffiths, from Antigua.

Capt. G, informs us, that prior to his sailing part of the crew of an English ship had arrived, being one of four cast away on the east end of Martinique: they were part of the outward bound fleet of merchantmen, consisting of upwards of 100 sail, which would have been entirely lost were it not for the lightning, which was so vivid during the gust, that it enabled them to descry the shore. The whole of the cargoes, and most of the crews and passengers on board the ships cast away are lost.

Arrived, sch'r Success, Lawrence, from Santa Cruz de Cuba.

Sch'r Jenny, Mackenzie, Havanna.

A sch'r from Charleston in 9 days—by this arrival we have accounts of the Yellow Fever raging in that city.

CHILLICOTHE, August 27.

Reports, as extravagant as false, respecting the sickness of this country being in general circulation, propagated undoubtedly by the envious, with a view to put a check to our encreasing population, we think it our duty to declare, not only from the best information of others, but partly from our own knowledge, that this town and neighborhood, except at the Deer creek Praira and the Pickaway Plains enjoy a degree of health far superior to the three previous years:—There have been but three deaths in this town since early last spring; there are not twenty persons now in it sick, and not one of them by any means dangerous, altho' it contains not less than eight hundred inhabitans:—From this ratio, at this season of the year, we will venture a comparison with any part of the inhabited western country.

Monday se'nnight, two old Indians of the Choctaw nation, left this town (in which they had been loitering several days) on their way to Philadelphia:—on their arrival at Zanesville, a quarrel taking place between them, one of them hastily took up a billet of wood and struck the other on the head, which put an immediate period to his life. The survivor proceeded on his journey.

NASHVILLE, August 12.

On Monday last arrived in this town, major general Wilkinson, commander in chief of the army of the United States, and one of the commissioners for treating with the Southern Indians, and yesterday he set off for South West Point, where a treaty is to be holden with the Cherokees—one of the objects of the negociation, we learn, is to obtain from the Indians a relinquishment of the tract of country, lying between the Cumberland and Holston settlements, an event so desirable to the citizens of Tennessee.

A parcel of good

BACON HAMS,

Four casks Spanish Brown,

Jamaica Spirit,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.

Apple Brandy and Whiskey } in barrels,

1st and 2d quality James River Tobacco in kegs,

Coarse Salt,

For Sale

By Wm. Hartshorne.

8 mo. 12. eo4w

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

The total population of the United States, as taken in '90, amounted to 3,929,326.

The present census amounts to	5,064,801	
In this statement Tennessee is wanting, the numbers of which state, with those deficient in N. York and Maryland, may be estimated at	150,000	
		5,214,801
Increase in 10 years about		1,285,475

This increase is at the rate of about one third in ten years, which will double any given number in about 24 years.

In 1790 the SLAVES in the United States amounted to		697,697
In this census they are, exclusive of Tennessee, and the other deficient districts,		869,768
Absolute increase		172,071

But though this be the absolute increase, the reader, on calculation, will find that there is a *proportional decrease of slaves* compared with freemen, of about 56,000 which is nearly a fifteenth part. Some deduction, however, is to be made for the deficient returns.

This result solves a question, which is in itself highly interesting, and which has heretofore been very differently decided. It establishes the fact, that the relative number of slaves are decreasing, and that too with a rapidity that promises the happiest effects. It proves also that the relative total of blacks, whether slaves or free, is also decreasing, though not with the same rapidity as the slaves, as the proportional diminution of the slaves will be seen by the increased relative number of all free persons other than those designated, which principally arises from manumitted slaves.

[*National Intelligencer.*

For CHARTER,

The BRITISH Brig

OCEAN,

John Halstead, master;

Burthen about 250 hhds. is a remarkably stout, fast sailing vessel, and will be ready to receive a cargo immediately.——For terms apply to

Hugh Smith.

Sept. 17. eo

PORK and BEEF.

The subscribers have just received a few barrels of southern pork and Irish beef, for sale at their warehouse; and are opening an assortment of

Woolens & Linen Goods,

amongst which, a few bales of sacking.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Sept. 17. eo

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Jesse Simms to the subscribers, to secure a debt due by said Simms to Alexander Henderson, jun. will be sold, at

PUBLIC SALE,

for ready money, to the highest bidder, at the Coffee House in Alexandria, on Thursday the first day of October next,

An undivided moiety of a TRACT of LAND in the county of Washington and state of Kentucky.

Also,

The undivided one-sixth part of another TRACT of LAND, in the county of Shelby in the same state.

It is thought unnecessary to be more descriptive, the papers being lodged with said Henderson for the inspection of those disposed to purchase.

On payment of the purchase money a satisfactory title will be made the purchaser by

GEORGE GRAHAM,
JOHN GRAHAM.

Dumfries, Sept. 15. (17) d

TO HIRE,

BY THE MONTH OR YEAR,

A NEGRO MAN, who will act either as a Waiter or an Ostler, being well acquainted with both, and who can bring good recommendations of his honesty and sobriety. For further particulars enquire of the Printers hereof.

Alexandria, Sept. 16. eo3t

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muslins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muslinetts and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7. d

To be Let,

For one year, or longer if required,

The HOUSE and two acre LOT, including two well cultivated gardens, at present occupied by the subscriber, nearly adjoining Mr. Hooff's meadow, and within a short distance of the town of Alexandria, The house is in complete order for the reception of a genteel family. Possession may be had immediately on application to JOHN WHITE,

Corner of Fairfax and Cameron streets.

July 17. d

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground on Royal street, between Cameron and King streets, on which are erected two small frame dwelling Houses; the lot is 25 feet front, and 123 feet 6 inches deep. Apply to

HENRY and THOS. MOORE.

August 15. d

FOR SALE,

A two story HOUSE and LOT lying upon the corner of King and Alfred streets. The house is well finished, with every necessary accommodation, consisting of a pantry, kitchen, stable, carriage house, smoke house, &c. &c. The lot is 60 feet front on King street, by 100 feet back to a 15 feet alley.

Also,

A two story HOUSE, 40 feet front, with a half acre lot, including a garden neatly paled in, lying upon the corner of Cameron and Alfred streets.—The house is very convenient, with a kitchen, store room, stable, &c. &c.

Also,

A FARM about three and an half miles from Alexandria, containing about 100 acres, partly lying on the Colchester road, and commanding a very extensive prospect of the town and river; with a dwelling house 24 feet by 34, a kitchen adjoining, and several improvements, consisting of a barn and stable 60 feet by 20. There are about 36 acres of land cleared, with a young orchard containing about 600 trees of choice fruit.—For terms apply to

THOS. RICHARDS,

At his store opposite the Washington tavern.

August 18. d

Twenty Dollars Reward

For apprehending and securing *Jerrard*, a Mulatto man, a carpenter by trade, who eloped about the 23d day of last June: he is a middle sized fellow, about 30 years of age, light complexion, black eyes, and much freckled, his hair thick and generally combed up pretty high before, pleasant, soft, smiling countenance, has a scar on one of his arms near the shoulder, the particular arm I cannot at present recollect. It is supposed that he is lurking about Dumfries where he lately lived some time, by permission of Miss Betsey Tyler, to whom he belongs and of whom I hired him for the present year. He took off undry clothes of gingham, cloth, &c. which I cannot at present describe.

JOHN HOOE.

Fauquier, Aug. 30. 2aw3w

SALT.

10,000 bushels of coarse SALT,

For Sale by

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

Sept. 9. eo

Notice.

Whereas Charlotte Lawrence, the wife of the subscriber, has refused to live with me, this is to forbid all persons from harbouring or trusting her upon my account, for I will not be answerable for any contract that she may make after this date.

Sept. 13, 1801.

GEO. A. LAWRENCE.

Sept. 14. 1aw3t‡

VALUABLE LOTS, AND GROUND RENTS

In the town of Alexandria, for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on the premises, on the second Monday in November next, the following valuable Lots in the town of Alexandria, viz.

One LOT *situate on the east side of Fairfax street and south side of King street, fronting on Fairfax street 82 feet, and on King street 80 feet 6 inches, bounded on the south by an alley. This lot is one of the best situations in the town of Alexandria for business, and has on it a large and convenient store and dwelling house.*

One other LOT *situate on the south side of King street, between Water and Union streets, fronting on King street 66 feet, and extending back 117 feet to an alley.*

And one other LOT *on the west side of Water street, fronting on Water street 82 feet, extending back 93 feet 5 inches to an alley, and is bounded on the north by an alley.*

Also,

The following GROUND RENTS *in fee, viz.*

A Rent of two hundred and two dollars and an half, granted by John Jencks, Olny Windsor, Jos. Jencks and Crawford Jencks, to John Fitzgerald, late dec'd, his heirs and assigns forever, issuing out of and charged on two lots of ground on the east side of Water street and south side of King street.

And one other Rent of twenty one pounds, current money of Virginia, granted by Benjamin Langston to to the said John Fitgerald, his heirs and assigns forever, issuing out of and charged on a lot of ground on the south side of King street, between Water and Union streets, which several lots and ground rents, were conveyed by said John Fitzgerald to the subscribers.

One fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash, and notes, well endorsed, negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, or in any of the banks of Baltimore, or in the bank of Columbia, payable in thirty, sixty and ninety days, will be taken for the residue.

Wallace, Johnson & Muir.

Sept. 3. 1aw4w. ddts

Duties on Carriages, And on Retailers' Licenses.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber will attend at the office of the customs, for the purpose of receiving the entries of, and duties on, all "Carriages for the conveyance of persons," owned or possessed by inhabitants of the town of Alexandria. The entries are required by the act of Congress to be made on or before the 30th of the present month.

The Licenses of the United States to those retailers of wines and foreign distilled spirits, within the town of Alexandria, who shall at any time commence the business of retailing, have to obtain them of and those whose licenses shall expire, have to renew them with the subscriber. All persons concerned will please to pay attention to this notice.

CHARLES PAGE, *Col. Rev.*
12th division, 2d survey.

Sept. 2. 1aw3w

☞ *Tobacco Wanted.*

The subscriber wishes to purchase a few hhds. of Tobacco on the inspection of Alexandria, Colchester or Dumfries.

JOHN G. LADD.

Aug. 4. d

RECEIVED,

By the brig Henderson, captain Archer, from Whitehaven, and for Sale,

Earthen and Stone Ware in crates,
Felt Hats in cases,
Irish and brown Linens in assorted packages,
Matrasses of different sizes,
10 by 8 and 12 by 10 Window Glass,
Sheathing Paper,
Bottled Porter and Port Wine,
Glaziers' Diamonds,
Musqueto Netting.

Apply to

JAMES SANDERSON,

at the compting house of Mr. William Hodgson.

---

636 Acres of Land for Sale.

On MONDAY the 12th of October next, at the Town of Middleburg, in the county of Loudoun, will be sold to the highest bidder,

Two adjoining tracts of Land, lying on Goose Creek, in the county of Loudoun, within a few miles of the said town of Middleburg. A part of this land, containing about 216 acres is excepted from this sale, leaving a body of 636 acres, 2 roods and 33 perches. The sale is made in pursuance of a deed from Gen. Henry Lee, to Walter Jones, jun. of Alexandria, conveying the said land in trust, to be sold for certain purposes set forth in the deed. The title is unexceptable and without dispute.

The land will be sold for cash, or if more convenient to the purchaser for notes at 30 and 60 days, negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser residing in the town. The trustee feels himself limited to great caution in this respect, and purchasers will be prepared accordingly.

Those who wish to see the land, or obtain a faithful account of it, will be pleased to apply to Major Burr Powell, of Middleburg, who holds a part of the original tract.

WALTER JONES, jun. Trustee.

Alex. Sept. 12. d6teods

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 53,

North Second street, nearly opposite the Baptist Church,

PHILADELPHIA.

A large assortment of Carpets and Carpeting of all kinds, qualities, sizes and colours, by wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved notes at a short date.

Philadelhia, Sept. 5. 1aw4t

TO RENT,

A handsome two story frame HOUSE, on Queen street, in an airy situation, near Mr. John Wise's new house, lately occupied by Mr. Campbell Wilson. For terms apply to

THOS. IRVINE.

Sept. 8. eo

Baltimore, 1801.

PROPOSALS,

By Warner & Hanna,

For publishing by Subscription,

Six Volumes of

SELECT PLAYS,

To be entitled,

The American Theatre.

CONDITIONS.

1. The whole set will be printed in a handsome duodecimo size, on a superfine wove paper, and new type, made purposely for the work.
2. The price to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, will be one dollar per volume—to non-subscribers one dollar and seventy-five cents.
3. No money required until the delivery of each volume, and at the completion of the whole a list of its patrons will be given.
4. The first volume will consist of the following much admired plays—*Castle Spectre, Heir at Law, the Stranger,* and *Secrets Worth Knowing.*
5. The publishers pledge themselves to be particular in their selection, by giving place to such plays as are publicly and justly admired for purity of sentiment, and elegance of diction; and no expence withheld in rendering the work for beauty equal to any in America.

☞ When it is considered that the American public have never as yet been put in possession, from a press in this country, of a set of well selected and approved plays, capable of producing much rational sentiment, chaste wit, and good humor, so well calculated to inculcate morality, amuse, recreate and animate the mind—the publishers flatter themselves their exertions will meet with encouragement.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at the office of the* ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

KID, ELIOT & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine,
4th proof old Cogniac } Brandies,
And French }
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits.

Also,

White Lead, ground,
Red Lead,

And a few casks of

London Porter.

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine *Sugar Trees* on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15, eo

1000 lbs. fine Russian Glue,

5 pipes 4th proof Cogniac brandy,
35 puncheons 2, 3 and 4th proof St. Croix rum,
30 qr. casks FF and battle gunpowder,
3 tons patent shot,
Albany Chocolate, No. 1,
20 qr. chests fresh teas,
1 hhd. roll brimstone,

And a few tierces Wine Vinegar, of a very superior quality, for sale by

R. B. Jamesson.

Sept. 11. eo4w

SPANISH HIDES.

JUST RECEIVED,

2000 Spanish Hides from Curracoa, and for sale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER,

Who have in store,

A few thousand bushels coarse and fine Salt,
Malaga Wine in quarter casks,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar in bls.
And excellent Claret in cases of 1 and 2 doz. bottles.

Also,

A general assortment of Groceries and Carpenters' Tools, as usual.

Sept. 12. eo

JOHN G. LADD

HAS REMOVED

His Store of Goods, from the Frame Warehouse, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, to the *Brick* Warehouse next directly westward thereof, where he offers for sale, a variety of WET and DRY GOODS on very reasonable terms.

Russia Sheetings,

A few bales of the best quality, entitled to drawback on exportation, just received and for sale as above.

Intending to leave this place some few weeks, my brother, Mr. *William Ladd*, will attend to my concerns during my absence.

JOHN G. LADD.

July 22. d

---

6 pipes,
6 half pipes,
4 qr. casks, } *TENERIFFE WINE,*

Of a superior quality,

Just received and for Sale by

PHINEAS JANNEY.

7 mo. 29. eo3t 1aw

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
KING-STREET a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.